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6   7   8   9   10   11	SHEPPARD, MULLIN, RICHTER & HAMI A Limited Liability Partnership Including Professional Corporations GREGORY P. BARBEE, Cal. Bar No. 1851: gbarbee@sheppardmullin.com (admitted pro BETHANY L. HENGSBACH, Cal. Bar No. bhengsbach@sheppardmullin.com (admitted 333 South Hope Street, 48th Floor Los Angeles, California 90071-1448 Telephone: 213-620-1780 Facsimile: 213-620-1398	56 hac vice) 243958
12	Attorneys for Defendants Freedom Wireless, Inc., Douglas V. Fougnies and Larry L. Day	
4	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT	
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16 17 18 19 20 22 23 23 24 25 26	STEVEN KLEIN, WILLIAM J. BROOKSBANK, DONAVON JOHNSON, KEVIN BURK, JACK WHISLER, and JOSEPH F. MANNIX, individually, and on behalf of all other similarly situated,  Plaintiffs,  v.  FREEDOM STRATEGIC PARTNERS, LLC, JOVAN VERCEL, JR., KENNETH M. WIDNER, FREEDOM WIRELESS, INC., DOUGLAS V. FOUGNIES, and LARRY L. DAY,  Defendants.	Case No. 2:08-CV-01369-PMP-PAL  DEFENDANTS FREEDOM WIRELESS, INC., DOUGLAS V. FOUGNIES AND LARRY L. DAY'S REPLY IN SUPPORT OF MOTION TO DISQUALIFY TIFFANY & BOSCO, P.A. AS COUNSEL FOR PLAINTIFFS  [Complaint Filed: August 29, 2008]
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#### **MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES**

Defendants Freedom Wireless, Inc. ("Freedom Wireless"), Douglas V.
Fougnies, and Larry L. Day (collectively, "Defendants") respectfully submit this Reply memorandum in support of their Motion to Disqualify Tiffany & Bosco, P.A. as Counsel for Plaintiffs [Dkt. 184] ("Motion"). Defendants' Motion requests that the Court disqualify the law firm of Tiffany & Bosco as counsel for Plaintiffs based on ethical violations committed by a Tiffany & Bosco attorney, who improperly sought out and reviewed inadvertently produced and facially apparent attorney-client privileged communications and attorney work product. Rather than meet their ethical obligations under the Nevada Rules of Professional Conduct to inform Defendants' counsel of this occurrence, counsel at Tiffany & Bosco instead sought out more, and complete copies, of the privileged communications. Although the sanction of disqualification is severe, for the reasons set forth below, in Defendants' Motion, the Declaration of Gregory P. Barbee [Dkt. 185], the Declaration of Christopher E. Hale [Dkt. 186], and the Declaration of Dan Harned [Dkt. 187], the Court should disqualify Tiffany & Bosco as counsel for Plaintiffs.

# A. <u>Tiffany & Bosco Should Be Disqualified Because They Failed To Comply With</u> <u>Required Ethical Standards Of Practice, And The Meador Factors Do Not</u> <u>Suggest Otherwise</u>

As an initial matter, Plaintiffs' Opposition [Dkt. 198] mischaracterizes the *Meador* analysis as a six-part balancing test. As the court in *Richards* explained, the *Meador* analysis was simply a set of six different factors that the court used as a framework for applying the recognized standards for disqualification to the particular facts of the case. *See Richards v. Jain*, 168 F. Supp. 2d 1195, 1205 (W.D. Wash. 2001). The recognized standards, applied to the facts of this case, support Tiffany & Bosco's disqualification. The Court should not view Tiffany & Bosco's actions any more favorably when simply reorganized under the six factors of the *Meador* analysis. Moreover, as the court in *Meador* explicitly stated, the six factors are not an exclusive list of the important

considerations. *In re Meador*, 968 S.W.2d 346, 351 (Tex. 1998). Defendants will address each of Plaintiffs' arguments under the *Meador* analysis.

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## 1. <u>Tiffany & Bosco Knew, Or Should Have Known, That The Materials</u> Were Privileged

Christian, Plaintiffs inconsistently describe Tiffany & Bosco's review of Defendants'

privileged documents. At various points in their papers, Plaintiffs state that no one at

Tiffany & Bosco reviewed privileged materials [see Opposition 10:22-23], but that Mr.

Christian reviewed the materials on the first CD produced by Mr. Harned closely enough

apparently attempted to import e-mails" [see Opposition 4:9-10; Christian Declaration, ¶

CD contradict Plaintiffs' assertion that the information was incomprehensible; counsel at

Tiffany & Bosco knew exactly what they had received, and they were able to describe it

13]. In fact, Mr. Christian's communications with Mr. Harned subsequent to receiving that

to determine that "[t]he CD appeared to contain spreadsheets into which Mr. Harned

Throughout both their Opposition and the supporting declaration of Mr.

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No matter whether Tiffany & Bosco's review of these files was "quick," "cursory," "perfunctory," or otherwise, it is not reasonably credible that Tiffany & Bosco could conduct such a review to determine that the information was "unusable" and fail to recognize the potentially privileged nature of hundreds of entries listing Defendants' counsel as senders and recipients. Even a "cursory" glance at these files, screenshots of

On the disk you sent me, there were eight work e-mail Excel spreadsheets with eight different groups of e-mails. However, on the PST file you sent me, only the e-mails on the first Excel spreadsheet were included. Would you please send me the seven remaining PST files for the seven remaining Excel spreadsheet files?

[Harned Decl., ¶5, Ex. B.].

succinctly and accurately:

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which are included as Exhibit A to the Hale Declaration, belies Plaintiffs' assertion and shows that Tiffany & Bosco either knew, or should have known, that the materials they received and the materials they further sought out were privileged communications.

### 2. <u>Tiffany & Bosco Did Not Notify Defendants That They Had Received</u> Privileged Information

Once counsel at Tiffany & Bosco knew, or should have known, that they received privileged communications, Rule 4.4(b) of the Nevada Rules of Professional Conduct required that they provide notification of this fact. Based on Mr. Christian's communications with Mr. Harned, Tiffany & Bosco should have provided this notice no later than May 20, 2009. [See Harned Decl., Ex. B.] Plaintiffs' counsel failed to provide such prompt notice and took no steps at that time to protect Defendants' privileged documents and communications. Instead, Tiffany & Bosco kept the materials for their own use, did not notify Defendants that Mr. Harned had produced any documents until June 4, 2009, misrepresented the extent of production by Mr. Harned, failed to provide a copy of a portion of the production until June 8, 2009, waited until Defendants complained about privileged documents in the production before notifying Defendants that Mr. Harned had produced another CD (produced weeks earlier) which Tiffany & Bosco had printed out, and only produced a complete set of Mr. Harned's production in response to this motion. [See Harned Decl. ¶¶ 3-5; Barbee Decl. ¶¶ 2-7.] Tiffany & Bosco's actions are the antithesis of the "prompt notification" required.

#### 3. <u>Tiffany & Bosco Reviewed Privileged Information</u>

While Plaintiffs insist in their Opposition and supporting papers that Tiffany & Bosco did not review the materials on the second CD produced by Mr. Harned, Defendants have no way to verify such assertions short of limited discovery allowed by the Court on this issue. Plaintiffs concede that counsel at Tiffany & Bosco, if only Mr. Christian, did review the first CD produced by Mr. Harned. As discussed above, Mr.

Christian's contemporaneous communications contradict Plaintiffs' current assertion that counsel at Tiffany & Bosco found the materials incomprehensible. Furthermore, the Excel spreadsheets were not the only privileged—and facially privileged—materials included on the first CD. In total, the first CD contained at least 13 privileged documents. One of these documents contained the marking
"PRIVILEGEDANDCONFIDENTIALATTORNEYWOR" in the file name. [Hale Decl., Ex. C.] Plaintiffs' Opposition does not dispute that, even if only Mr. Christian reviewed the files, the Court should impute his actions and knowledge to the entire firm at which he is employed, *i.e.*, Tiffany & Bosco. Therefore, Tiffany & Bosco reviewed privileged materials and, through its actions, either intentionally invaded Defendants' privilege or, at a minimum, treated it with gross indifference.

### 4. The Court May Review The Subject Materials In Camera To Determine Their Significance

To show the Court the significance, and sheer amount, of the privileged materials that Tiffany & Bosco either reviewed or pursued knowing the materials' privileged nature, Defendants attached a log showing those documents from the Harned productions known to be privileged as of June 24, 2009. [See Hale Decl., Ex. C.] The Court may review the actual documents in camera to determine their significance. Even in cases where no prejudice results, however, courts (and in particular this Court) have not allowed this fortuitous outcome to shield attorneys who fail to uphold the standards of the profession. The Court must "take into consideration the fact that attorneys are officers of the court and have a duty to maintain the integrity of the legal profession." Faison v. Thornton, 863 F. Sup. 1204, 1216 (D. Nev. 1993) (declining to apply standards that would excuse an attorney's flagrant violation where neither party is prejudiced).

### 5. <u>Defendants Were Not At Fault For Mr. Harned's Inadvertent</u> Production

Plaintiffs concede that a third party, Mr. Harned, produced the documents at issue. However, Plaintiffs have made a strained attempt to cast the blame for their counsel's unethical behavior on Defendants by comparing Mr. Harned's production to past discovery disputes and issues between the parties concerning subpoenas to third parties. As Plaintiffs note, Defendants have previously opposed, either by motion or through the meet and confer process, Plaintiffs' attempts to obtain privileged and confidential materials from third parties. However, these third parties either had a current relationship with Defendants or Defendants had reason to believe that the third parties possessed such privileged and confidential materials. In contrast, Mr. Harned is a former employee of Defendants, and even *he* did not know that he had any materials dating back to his employment, let alone privileged communications between Defendants and their counsel. [See Harned Decl., ¶¶ 3, 6.]

Plaintiffs provide absolutely no support or foundation for their suggestion that Defendants "likely" waived privilege by not pre-screening a former employee's production of documents in response to a subpoena. Not only would such a proposition be entirely inconsistent with the law concerning inadvertent disclosure, waiver, and the protections afforded attorney-client communications, but the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure include a provision to remedy precisely such a situation. *See* Fed. R. Civ. Proc. 45(d)(2)(B). In any case, Defendants were not at fault for the inadvertent production, and the Court should disregard Plaintiffs' attempts to cast blame elsewhere than where it lies — on its counsel, Tiffany & Bosco.

## 6. While Plaintiffs Might Suffer Some Prejudice, This Alone Cannot Shield Their Counsel From The Repercussions Of Unethical Practice

Defendants do not dispute that Plaintiffs will suffer some prejudice as a result of the disqualification of one of the three law firms currently representing Plaintiffs. However, the question the Court should address is whether the prejudice is undue given the extent of Tiffany & Bosco's ethical violation. Defendants also note that, since Plaintiffs purport to be represented on a contingency basis, the particular amount of fees that would otherwise have been incurred through Tiffany & Bosco's efforts is irrelevant. Discovery is ongoing in this case, in which the Court has not yet even determined the issue of class certification. No trial date has been set. There is nothing to suggest that Plaintiffs could not obtain competent counsel to replace Tiffany & Bosco. Indeed, Plaintiffs already have two other law firms representing them in this case.

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## B. <u>Plaintiffs Ignored Defendants' Requests For Further Information Concerning</u> <u>The Protection Of Their Privileged Materials, And No Formal Meet And</u> <u>Confer Process Was Required</u>

In a last ditch effort to avoid disqualification of Tiffany & Bosco, Plaintiffs mischaracterize Defendants' Motion to Disqualify as a discovery motion. Plaintiffs then argue that Defendants' Motion should be denied because the parties did not meet and confer pursuant to Local Rule 26-7, which governs discovery motions. Not so.

Based on the facts and evidence set forth in Defendants' Motion and supporting papers, counsel at Tiffany & Bosco knew or reasonably should have known that they received an inadvertent production of Defendants' attorney-client privileged communications. Instead of notifying Defendants as required by the Nevada Rules of Professional Conduct, Tiffany & Bosco sought out more and complete copies of those privileged communications. Tiffany & Bosco took no steps to comply with ethical standards until Defendants asked about the production, received the production from

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counsel at Tiffany & Bosco and notified them that the production contained privileged communications. Tiffany & Bosco's actions led to the requested relief, which does not seek discovery relief. Defendants' motion cannot reasonably be characterized as a discovery motion, and it is not subject to the meet and confer requirements of Local Rule 26-7.

Nonetheless, Plaintiffs would have this Court ignore that Defendants, in fact, met and conferred about this Motion before filing. Before filing their Motion, and after Tiffany & Bosco had taken no further steps to address the issue since receiving Defendants' privilege log, Defendants requested that counsel at Tiffany & Bosco provide the following information so that Defendants could determine the extent of Tiffany & Bosco's invasion of the privilege: (1) the identity of each and every person who received and/or reviewed Defendants' privileged materials, (2) the steps taken to insure that no further invasion of the privilege could or would take place, and (3) exactly when and what Tiffany & Bosco received from Mr. Harned (including the form it was received in).

Tiffany & Bosco ignored Defendants' simple requests, and Tiffany & Bosco did not provide a complete explanation of their actions until Plaintiffs filed their Opposition to Defendants' Motion. Given the gravity of the situation, the invasion of Defendants' privileges that had already taken place, the amount of Defendants' privileged information that was within Tiffany & Bosco's possession at that time, and the lack of any credible reassurance that Tiffany & Bosco had taken or would take proper steps to protect Defendants' privileged communications, Defendants properly brought this Motion.

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1	C. <u>Conclusion</u>		
2	For the foregoing reasons, and for those set forth in Defendants' Motion and		
3	supporting papers, Defendants respectfully request that the Court disqualify Tiffany &		
4	Bosco as counsel for Plaintiffs.		
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6	Dated: August 17, 2009 Respectfully submitted,		
7	SHEPPARD, MULLIN, RICHTER & HAMPTON LLP		
8	By /s/ Gregory P. Barbee		
9	GREGORY P. BARBEE		
10	Attorneys for Defendants FREEDOM WIRELESS, INC.,		
11	DOUGLAS V. FOUGNIES and LARRY L. DAY		
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#### PROOF OF SERVICE

#### STATE OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

I am employed in the County of Los Angeles; I am over the age of eighteen years and not a party to the within entitled action; my business address is 333 South Hope Street, 43rd Floor, Los Angeles, California 90071-1448.

On August 17, 2009, I electronically filed the below named document(s) entitled:

DEFENDANTS FREEDOM WIRELESS, INC., DOUGLAS V. FOUGNIES AND LARRY L. DAY'S REPLY IN SUPPORT OF MOTION TO DISQUALIFY TIFFANY & BOSCO, P.A. AS COUNSEL FOR PLAINTIFFS

with the Clerk of Court using the CM/ECF filing system. The foregoing document(s) was served via the United States District Court CM/ECF system on all parties or persons requesting notice:

- J. James Christian jjc@tblaw.com
- Andrew S. Friedman afriedman@bffb.com
- Robert C. Maddox rmaddox@maddoxandassociates.com
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- Troy L. Isaacson TIsaacson@maddoxandassociates.com

I certify that some of the participants are not registered CM/ECF users. The foregoing document will be deposited with the U.S. postal service on this date with postage thereon fully prepaid at Los Angeles, California, to the following non-CM/ECF participant:

H. Michael Clyde Perkins, Coie, Brown & Bain P.A. 2901 North Central Avenue, Suite 2000 Phoenix, Arizona 85012

FEDERAL: I declare that I am employed in the office of a member of the bar of this Court at whose direction the service was made. I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on August 17, 2009, at Los Angeles, California.

/s/ Rose A. Jauregui Rose A. Jauregui

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